TRICONTINENTAL

15

SUMMARY

Page

Korea:
Yankee Provocations 4

South Africa:
Approaching Civil War 8

Aden:
An erupting Volcano 12

Bolivia:
On the Road to Emancipation 15

Sierra Leone:
Coups and counter coups 19

South Viet Nam:
The NLF's Answer to the Electoral Farce 22

Appeals and messages 26

Tricontinental News 32

News of the OSPAAAL 38

KOREA

yankee provocations

The continuous provocations by Yankee imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are threatening to unleash a conflict of unpredictable consequences in that Asiatic region.

In spite of its increasing large-scale aggression against the Vietnamese people, Washington seems once more bent on carrying war into Korean soil: its acts of piracy lead us to no other conclusion. It is interesting to note that this situation has worsened since October of last year, when President Lyndon B. Johnson met South Korean puppet Pak Jung Hi at Seul.

The violation of the DPRK's territorial waters, the murder of civilian police on the demilitarized zone, the sending of atomic material to the U.S. troops occupying South Korea under the United Nations flag, and other steps taken by the United States on the road of aggression, are not mere accidents but part of a general plan.

In January 1966, the Tricontinental Conference in Havana denounced that "the U.S. imperialists, who are still occupying the southern part of Korea, have converted this area into a nuclear missile base and are continually carrying out aggressive provocations along the military demarcation line, in violation of the Armistice Agreement".

Three pacts bind Washington, Tokyo and Seul like the arc of a bow whose arrow is aiming at the Korean people: The Mutual Defense Pact between South Korea and the United States" (concluded in 1953); the "Security Pact between the United States and Japan" (signed in 1951 and renewed in 1960); and the "South Korean-Japanese Treaty" (concluded in 1965, and signed allegedly for the "normalization of diplomatic relations").

In spite of the secrecy surrounding the affair, "the military plans called "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon", jointly prepared by U.S. and Japanese officials, came to light two years ago. These plans envisage a joint military action by United States, South Korean and Japanese troops against Korea and the Asiatic Continent.

It is an irrefutable fact that the South Korean army is nothing but an appendage of the U.S. army; that there are more than 200 U.S. military bases in Japan occupied by some 50,000 soldiers, and that U.S. troops in Japan and South Korea are under a unified command.

The U.S. provocations against the DPRK are closely related to these pacts and these aggressive intentions.

Although the Korean peolple are prepared and determined to repel any aggression by Yankee imperialism and its puppets, their primary objective is to carry out a peaceful unification of the country and extend to the South the benefits enjoyed by the citizens of

the North, who are building a more just society under a status of sovereignty and freedom.

Always guided by the principle of independent unification, Prime Minister Kim Il Sung has proposed contacts and negotiations either at Seul or Pyongyang. But, as a previous step to these negotiations, the Yankee troops occupying South Korea must withdraw from that country and stop supporting the vicious clique led by Pak Jung Hi, who repress every democratic activity of the South Korean people.

In order to alleviate the suffering of the South Korean people, the DPRK has proposed a plan calling for economic and cultural exchange between the North and the South, mutual visits, and above all, free correspondence between the two parts.

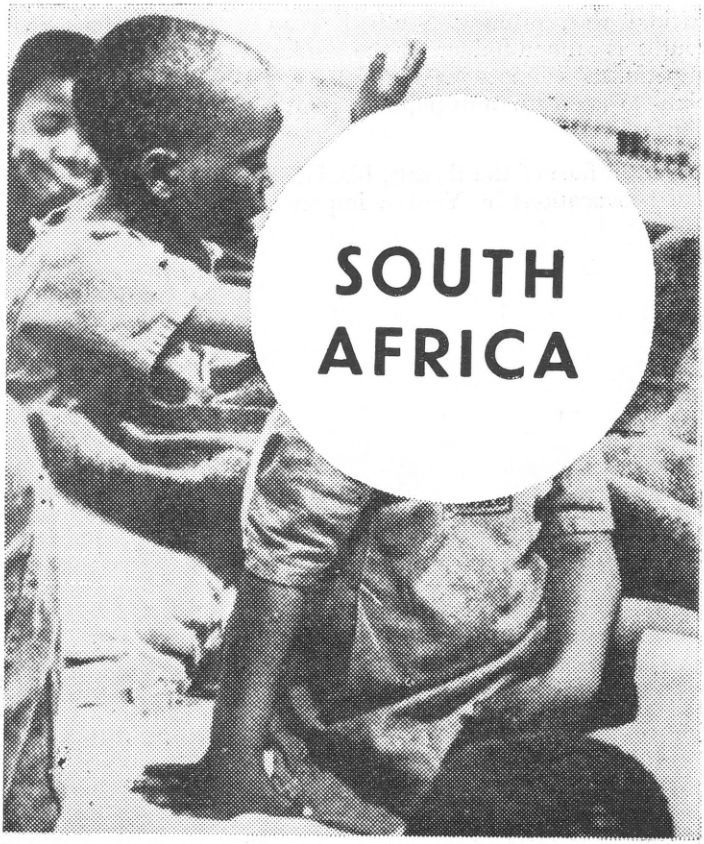
Another concrete proposal made was the offer to supply South Korea annually with "two million sok (150 kg) of refined rice, 100,000 tons of rolled steel, one billion kilowatts of electric power and ten thousand tons of chemical fibre, as well as cement, wood, machinery and other equipment to rehabilitate the devastated economy of South Korea."

In response to this outstretched hand, the South Korean authorities are increasing their preparations for a fra-

tricidal war, offering South Korean youths as cannon fodder for the Yankee imperialists' schemes in Viet Nam, and plan to increase anti-popular repression as well.

But, in face of the threats, blackmail and provocations by Yankee imperialism and its Seul puppets, the Korean people continue to struggle firmly for social and economic redress.

If eventually aggression is unleashed, the imperialists will be dealt a more crushing blow that in their last war adventure.



SOUTH AFRICA

approaching civil war

The South African regime —characterized by its inhuman policy of "apartheid"— has become the jailer and the executioner of a population of 14 million Negroes and non-white minorities (like the Hindus); and has also

made its expansionist depredations felt in bordering countries.

The recently-liberated British possessions of Lesotho and Botswana have fallen under the control of Pretoria. Southwest Africa, a trust territory of the United Nations since the end of the war —according to the provisions of an arbitrary ruling of the International Tribunal at the Hague— has also become a hunting ground for the South African Nazi hordes.

These humiliating annexations lead us to the following conclusion: A dangerous imperialist power of a new type has its lair in the southern tip of Africa, and the native white colonialists who live there —admitting their links with world reaction— are bent on brutalizing and massively exterminating the native population.

The Negro majority in the country is not allowed to exercise the most elemental rights of man in society: Negroes are deprived of the best lands and confined in inhospitable regions ("reserves"); 8,000 South African patriots languish in concentration camps, among them leaders like Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Lionel Bernstein, Ahmed Kathrada, Govan Mbeik, etc., etc., etc..

For more than half a century, the policy of apartheid —corner-stone of the exploitation of three million people by a white minority— was gradually intensified until it culminated in the Verwoerd regime (1958). After Verwoerd was assassinated at the end of 1966, and was replaced by Vorster, racist violence became more open and brutal.

The South African people responded to these many affronts and crimes by strengthening their fighting spirit.

Sechaba, official organ of the *African National Congress of South Africa,* a revolutionary organization banned by the racists, said in an article entitled "The Creeping War", published in its first issue of January 1967, that the country is living "an interregnum between the old methods of mass struggle and peaceful agitation (massacre of Sharpeville, 1960), propaganda and demonstrations, on one hand, and new methods of military struggle, on the other hand. South Africa is passing to a new stage of civil war".

The article adds that the South Africans "are moving toward a new era of war, and from now on nothing will be the same as before".

During the June activities in support of the just struggle being carried on by the South African patriots, the organizations of three continents which form the OSPAAAL, now more than ever steadfastly support the Resolution on South Africa, approved in January 1966 at the First Tricontinental Conference in Havana.

The Tricontinental's influence gains added force in the heartfelt solidarity of the peoples.

"This Conference condemns the fascist regime of Apartheid as the most brutal and barbarous system of racial and national oppression existing in the world today".

And *"the Conference urgently and vigorously calls on all anti-imperialist and democratic organizations in the world to give all material support to the freedom fighters in South Africa, thus contributing to a more effective development of the revolutionary armed struggle".*

ADEN

AN ERUPTING VOLCANO

During the past few months, Aden has been in the headlines with newspapers daily reporting on guerrilla actions, statements by leaders of that country and attacks on the colonial forces.

Aden is located half-way between the Suez Canal and the vast oil areas on the Persian Gulf. This British colony

occupies the small peninsula of Aden and neighboring territories, part of which have been incorporated into the so-called "Federation of Southern Arabia", composed of 16 sultanates, and the colony of Aden.

In this colony, called the "Arabian Gibraltar" because of its strategic position at the mouth of the Red Sea, —and throughout the territory of occupied Yemen— a war to the death between revolution and reaction has been taking place for more than three years.

The Front for the Liberation of Occupied Southern Yemen (FLOSY) has its principal base of operations in Aden. The Arab quarters of the city of Aden are a focus of popular rebellion. The Sheik Othman district, in the heart of Aden, is a firm stronghold of FLOSY combatants.

During the period of British colonial domination, the London government moved its pawns to perpetuate its rule south of the Arab Peninsula. The colonialist and neo-colonialist strategy of the United Kingdom has led the bureaucrats of the Foreign Office to prepare for the "independence" of Aden in 1968. This alleged independence is directed at liquidating the liberation struggle waged by FLOSY since 1963. With that objective in mind, the British imperialists, in open complicity with the shieks, emirs, and puppet sultans, created the "federation of Southern Arabia", a scheme of the neo-colonialist reaction in the Middle East.

England has pushed forward its maneuvers even in the United Nations. In connection with these machinations, FLOSY warned the United Nations that Great Britain must negotiate directly with the patriotic front regarding the future of the "Federation of Southern Arabia", since the FRONT is the genuine representative of the people of Southern Arabia.

In a statement broadcast by Radio SANNA, the FLOSY declared that it will not accept half-solutions and that unless London decides to negotiate with the FLOSY, the armed revolution will continue to fight for its ultimate goals.

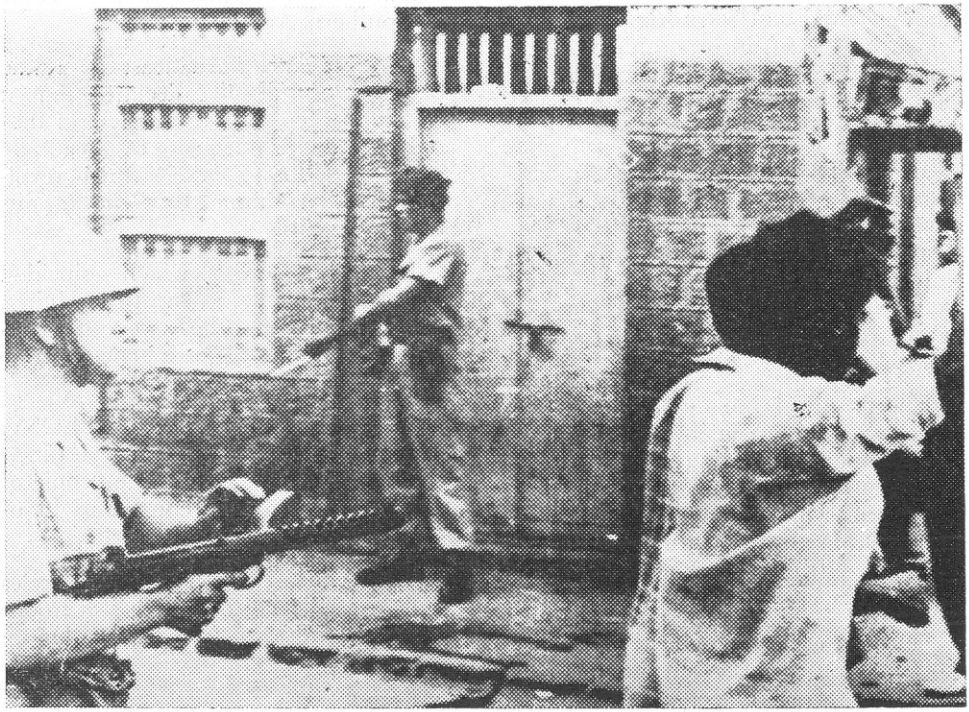
In this broadcast, which coincided with the arrival in Aden of the United Nations mission, the Aden patriots reiterated their call for a general strike and massive demonstrations.

Mackawee, president of the FLOSY, demanded that Great Britain withdraw its colonial troops so that the people of Aden may freely exercise the right of self-determination.

Meanwhile, London political circles said "they did not expect British troops to be withdrawn from Aden before 1968".

What are the British politicians scheming?

At the beginning of the XVIII century, Aden was used as a beach-head for the conquest of southern and southeastern Arabia. At present, the colony of Aden is the headquarters of the British colonial troops in the Middle East. It is estimated that more than 100,000 English soldiers are stationed at the huge air and naval base at Aden. The imperialist consortia have also taken over that zone. Their refineries process a large part of the crude oil from Kuwait, Irak and Iran. At the same time, they supply fuel for 7,000 ships annually. In short, the "concerns" of the London politicians are, fundamentally, the result of their craving to perpetuate their colonial rule in Aden, even if they have to do it under the guise of the "Federation

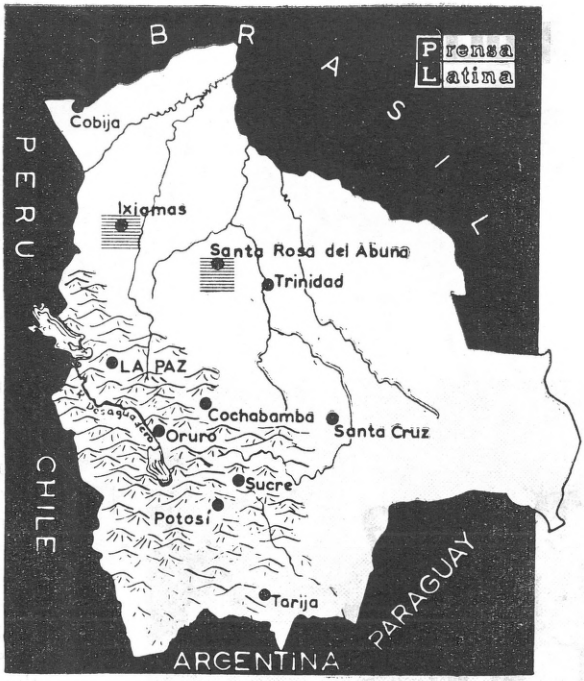


of Southern Arabia" and by "proclaiming the independence" of Aden.

In order to combat the continuous rebellion of the people of Aden, the London government organized a "Federal Army", a repressive corps which has committed a large number of murders and inflicted tortures on the patriots. It is also a known fact that European mercenaries are taking active part in the wave of repression un leashed by the British authorities.

Aden is an erupting vulcano

Its people are determined to be free or die in defense of their self-determination, in the certainty that armed struggle will wipe out the reactionary colonialist forces.



BOLIVIA

ON THE ROAD TO EMANCIPATION

Bolivia is an inland country located in the heart of South America. It has an area of 1,098,551 square kilometers and more than three and a half million inhabitants, of whom almost three million are illiterate. Eighty-four percent of the population is composed of Aymara, Quechua and Guarani Indians.

Bolivia's economy is based on mining: Bolivia is the third world producer of tin. It also produces sugar, cacao, petroleum, copper, corn and lead. The consumption of coca is very high among the miners and Indians (more than 12,000 kilograms annually), due to the extreme proverty of these people.

The head of government is General Rene Barrientos, who led the 1964 military coup.

There are guerrillas in Bolivia...

BOLIVIA

World opinion has echoed the existence of several guerrilla units which are actively operating in the southeastern part of Bolivian territory:

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL considers the upsurge of guerrilla forces in Bolivia, with their successful and bold actions, a transcendental event in the development of the Latin American revolutionary movement.

The Bolivian people are convinced that armed struggle is the only way to obtain national liberation, in view of the fact that —as their ancient tradition of struggle has shown— all rulers have done nothing but stimulate and increasingly consolidate the dominion of United States monopoly capital in their homeland without changing the conditions of misery and exploitation of the working and indigenous masses, propiating at the same time the intensive expoliation of the Latin American continent.

Faced by this situation, the gorilla distatorship, headed by General Rene Barrientos, has declared a state of emergency in the region where skirmishes with the guerrilla forces are taking place. At the same time, under the orders of the U.S. Military Mission in La Paz, which has provided military resources and the technical advice of the anti-guerrilla U. S. "Special Forces", the repressive agents of the dictatorship have launched a brutal repression against the civilian population, resorting even to indiscriminate bombing with napalm, as a consequence of their inability to halt the Bolivian guerrillas. Moreover, the Bolivian Government has coordinated military anti-guerrilla actions with the pro-imperialist distatorship of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil, in order to suppress the revolutionary movement in Bolivia.

Day by day, however, the peoples of Latin America are finding out that imperialism will never voluntarily give up its policy of exploitation, pillage, aggression and intervention.

The Bolivian patriots are resolutely fighting side by side with the peoples such as those of Venezuela, Guatemala and Colombia, who, weapons in hand, have joined the Tricontinental revolutionary strategy in opposition to imperialism's counter-revolutionary strategy in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

By waging a life or death struggle for their national sovereignty and their total independence, the Latin American peoples are making a historic contribution to the struggle for the liberation of the peoples of the three continents and through these actions are concretely expressing their militant solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, who are firmly confronting Yankee imperialism in the first trench-line of the national liberation movement.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL condemns U.S. intervention and the utilization of the gorilla regimes of Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil to suppress the Bolivian revolutionary movement.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL expresses its active support of and its militant solidarity with the guerrilla movement of Bolivia, which has started on the road to emancipation by striking one blow after another against the ruling oligarchy and against Yankee imperialism, in its just fight until final victory is achieved for national liberation. It is convinced that the Bolivian guerrillas by following the right path of struggle they have chosen, will carry out completely the sacred tasks that the Bolivian people have entrusted to them as the worthy successors of Sucre and Bolivar.

The Executive Secretariat of the

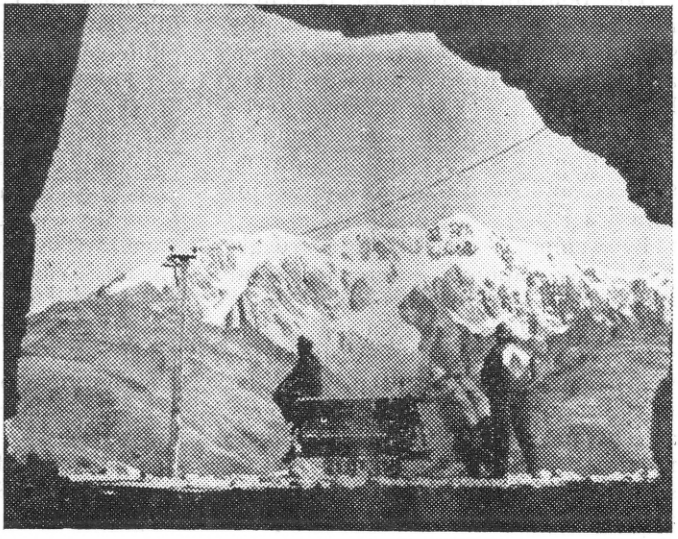
OSPAAAL calls on all peoples of the three continents and of the entire world to demostrate their active solidarity and to carry out actions in support and encouragement of the Bolivian fighters who, together with other national liberation movements engaged in armed struggle, stand in the first trench-line in the battle against U.S. imperialism and it puppets.

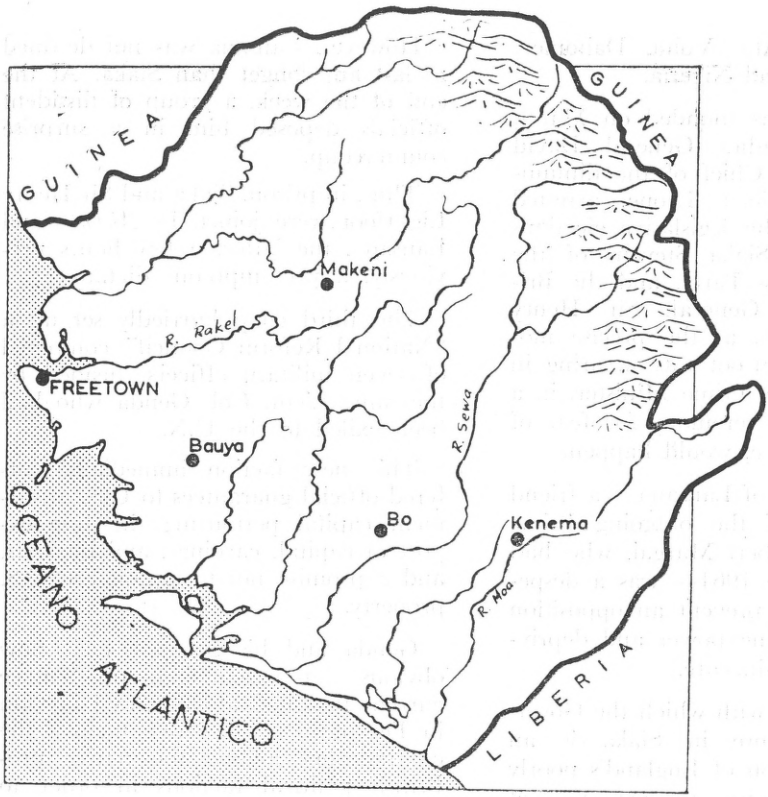
The peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America will win!

Victory will be ours!

Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD"





SIERRA LEONE

COUPS AND COUNTER COUPS

The three-stage military coup of March 21 brings the number of African states openly governed by military regimes to *eleven;* Sierra Leone is the *third* such country in the Commonwealth, together with Ghana and Nigeria; and the *sixth* in West Africa,

together with Alto Volta, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana, and Nigeria.

The alarm was sounded on March 21 when Brigadier General David Lansana, Army Chief of the diminutive state of Sierra Leone, arrested the winner of the legislative elections of March 17, Siaka Stevens of the Popular Congress Party, and the British Governor General, Sir Henry Lightfoot Boston, at the precise moment when Lightfoot was swearing in Siaka as the new Prime Minister, in a hastily prepared ceremony for fear of what, in any case, would happen.

The behavior of Lansana —a friend and favorite of the outgoing Prime Minister, Sir Albert Margai, who had held office since 1964— was a desperate attempt to prevent an opposition group from taking power and depriving him of his sinecure.

The swiftness with which the Governor-General swore in Siaka is an obvious indication of England's poorly dissimulated desire to get rid of Margai, not unjustifiably nicknamed by the natives *Akpata* ("our fat savage").

For a long time the British Government had wanted to substitute Margai because of his political demagoguery. Margai not only did not know, nor did it interest him to know, the difference between his personal and public finances, but in addition, he was being increasingly opposed by the sector of young officers.

A plot to overthrow Margai was discovered last February. The Army Chief of Staff, John Bandura, was arrested, while the second-command, 39-year old Lieut. Col. Ambrose Genda, was swiftly sent abroad as Second Secretary of the Sierra Leone Mission to the United Nations.

However, Lansana was not destined to last any longer than Siaka. At the end of the week, a group of dissident officials deposed him in a surprise countercoup.

Thus, in prison, Siaka and Sir Henry Lightfoot were joined by *Akpata* and Lansana, the latter, a few hours previously, a presumptuous dictator.

The third coup hurriedly set up a "National Reform Council" composed of seven military officers, headed by the same Lieut. Col. Genda who had been exiled to the U.N.

This new faction immediately offered official guarantees to U.S. investment capital permitting the free export of capital, earnings, and interests, and a promise not to nationalize U.S. property.

Genda and his group —it is now obvious— represented a pro-Yankee current that had already tried in vain in February to take advantage of the contraditions among the native pro-British political factions in order to split the contending parties at the first opportunity and render them powerless.

When Genda was about to board a plane in London to return to Sierra Leone he discovered that somebody had "beat him to the punch".

A new internal military movement, guided by remote control, deposed Genda even before he had taken office. Lieut. Col. Andrew Jackson Smith, who was taking a military training course in Great Britain, replaced him. Perhaps Smith owed his appointment to the fact that he is the highest-ranking Leonese military official in Sandhurst.

Genda, in turn, prudently decided not to board the plane for Sierra Leone.

SIERRA LEONE

Area: 71,740 square kilometers.

Population: 2,190,000 inhabitants. (31 inhabitants per square kilometer.)

Capital: Freetown.

Official language: English. (A large percentage of the population speaks *Frio,* based on a mixture of English, Portuguese, and local dialects.)

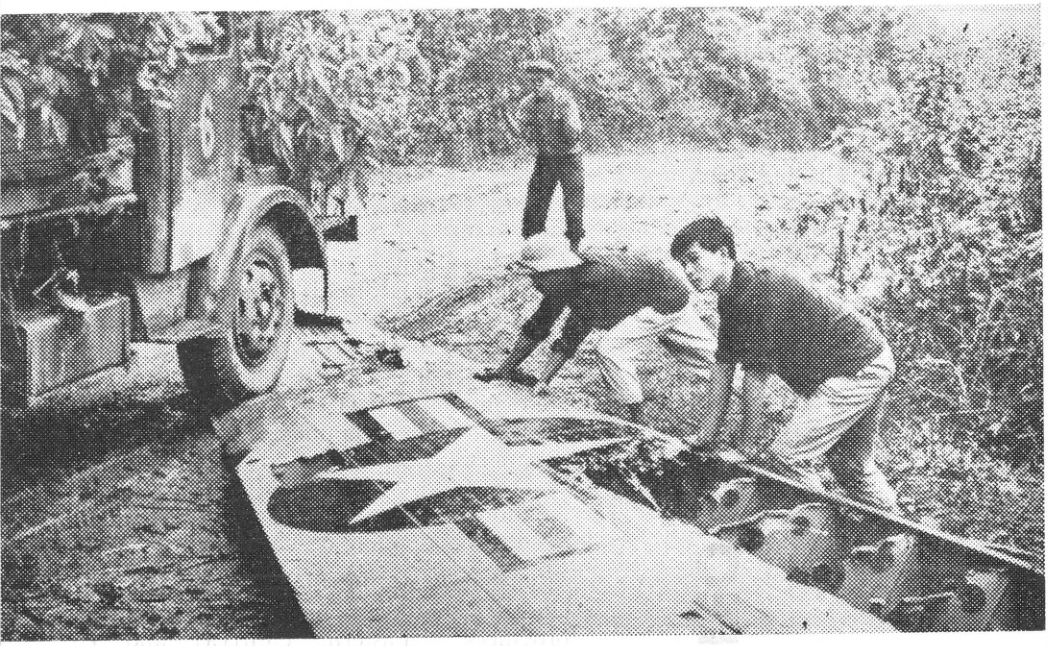
Geography:

The Republic of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, is bounded by the Republic of Guinea to the north, northeast, and northwest; by Liberia to the southeast, and by the Atlantic Ocean to the southwest with a coastal extension of 350 kilometers.

The territory of Sierra Leone includes: The West region and three provinces —Eastern, Central and Southern— as well as Sherbro Island, separated from the mainland by an arm of the sea, and other smaller islands.

The low coastal zone has many excellent beaches. The port of Freetown, the capital, is one of the largest in the world. The rest of the country is constituted by a mountainous plateau of volcanic origin with a maximum altitude of 1,524 meters towards the northeast. Sierra Leone has numerous rivers and streams, among them the Great Scarcies; the Rokel which in its estuary is called the Sierra Leone River; the Sulima; and the Morro, a tributary of the Mano River which forms the border with Liberia.

The climate is tropical, with a rainy and a dry season during which the *Harmattan* blows, a dry desert wind. The principal cities of the Republic of Sierra Leone are: Lunsar, Marampa, Port Loko, and Pepel.



SOUTH VIET NAM

THE NLF'S ANSWER TO THE ELECTORAL FACE

After the recently-held bellicose Guam conference in which U.S. leaders traced new plans of aggression against Viet Nam, the South began to witness the farce of elections to the so-called village councils.

Although at first sight the Guam meeting and the "village council elections" appear to be two completely different things, they both form part of the new aggressive plans of the U.S. and the efforts of the Washington administration to give a legal political veneer to the Saigon regime.

After many conjectures about whether the Saigon puppet rulers would be invited to attend the Guam conclave, Washington at long last nodded its head in assent.

Washington was, by no means, interested in the opinion of its Saigon puppets as to the decisions that would be taken; the chief reason for the invitation was to offer the regime "political support".

Meanwhile, the elections to the "village councils", begun on April 3 and to be continued every Sunday up to June 11, are the first step of U.S. plans to create a political apparatus to bolster up the falling Saigon government.

The preliminary steps for these plans were started last September when a Constitutional Assembly was elected to draw up a new Constitution which would serve as a basis for the political restructuration of South Viet Nam.

According to U.S. propaganda, elections to the "village councils" mean "the formation of a nation from below to the top", that is, the final stage will be the election of a president of the "Republic".

The failure of the so-called elections is demonstrated by the following: Every Vietnamese province has, on the average, five districts, and every district is composed of six or seven villages. Tay Ninh province can serve as a yardstick of the "victory" claimed by official propaganda: "elections" were held is only seven villages.

On the other hand, the electoral process has once again thrown into relief the serious discrepancies among the political sectors and between these and the military sector.

When the first votes were counted, not a few candidates received made-in-U.S.A. grenades as "gifts of esteem".

The mentioned discrepancies will only increase in the measure that the electoral process is "escalated". Now, General Nguyen Cao Ky, the present head of the Saigon regime who once declared that the would not aspire to the presidency, has announced his candidacy.

In this event, during the final phase of the voting, the contest will be between Ky's "great electoral mass" — the army and the old-time politicians, each with his ambitions, and acting as referee will be the United States, with the participation of either the State Department or the Central Intelligence Agency — on most occasions engaged in their own private competition to see who will get to their victim first.

There is no doubt that this will be the culmination of the farce since the

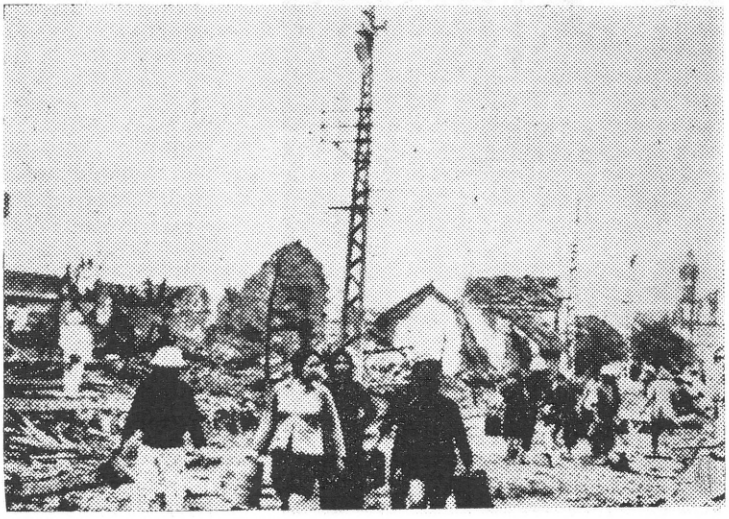
people of South Viet Nam —three-quarters of whom live in liberated zones— abstained from voting.

In other words, as far as the Saigon regime and its U.S. taksmasters are concerned, four-fifths of South Viet Nam —the liberated zone— is forbidden territory.

Even so, in the remaining one-fifth, which is poorly controlled in many parts by the U.S., Saigon and mercenary troops, the National Liberation Front has made its political and military actions bear results.

The population of the *unliberated* zones, responding to the call of the NLF, has boycotted the electoral farce, while the commando actions of the combatants of the Liberation Army have sown panic among the politicians of the Saigon regime.

New dispatches from Saigon bear eloquent evidence of the Rebel Army's actions against the local polls and poll officials.



APPEALS AND MESSAGES

OSPAAAL
Each year by which Americas liberation may be hastened will mean millions of children rescued from death.
WORLD WEEK
OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLE OF LATIN AMERICA / APRIL 19TH TO 25TH

OSPAAAL SUPPORTS GUERRILLAS IN BOLIVIA

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL issued a document on April 7 in which it considers the appearance of guerrilla forces in Bolivia, with their daring and skillful actions, to be a highly important event in the development of the revolutionary movement in Latin America.

The OSPAAAL statement seconds the conviction of the Bolivian people in recurring to armed struggle as the only road to achieve national liberation and stresses the long tradition of struggle of that people against the U.S. monopoly capitalist exploitation which victimizes the masses of workers and Indians.

The Latin American peoples, says the statement, by giving no quarter in their own fight for national liberation and complete independence, are contributing historically to the same struggle being waged by the peoples of the three continents.

At the same time that the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America condemns U. S. intervention and the imperialists' use of the military regimes of Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil, it offers its active support and militant solidarity with the Bolivian guerrilla movement which has begun the emancipating struggle against the local oligarchy and Yankee imperialism.

The Secretariat of the OSPAAAL praised highly the decision of the Bolivian patriots who have selected the correct road of struggle and are fulfilling the sacred duties traced for them by the Bolivian people, as worthy followers of Sucre and Bolivar.

Finally, the document exhorts the peoples of the three continents and the

entire world to express their solidarity and carry out actions in support of the Bolivian fighters who occupy the front line against U.S. imperialism and its puppets of the moment.

WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA

On the occasion of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America, April 19 to 25, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL appealed to the world to support the Latin American peoples in their struggle against Yankee imperialism.

The appeal outlines the present situation of foreign exploitation of the Latin American continent and the merciless terror caused by imperialism and the local oligarchies through the police and the military, as well as the organs of political power, which tend to preserve their economic domination and perpetuate their exploitating social order.

NEW AGGRESSIONS

The appeal warns the peoples against new imperialist agressions and plans to form a military alliance of the armies of the continent to repeat criminal actions such as the invasion of U.S. troops under the wings of the OAS in the Dominican Republic and the installation of camps of "green berets" (specialists in anti-guerrilla warfare) in such countries as Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Panama, Guatemala, etc.

It also warns against the creation of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) whose aspiration is to drown in blood the peoples who fight for their national liberation.

USELESS ATTEMPT

Elsewhere, the document clearly shows how these reactionary forces and those of other OAS members attempt to stop the liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples and destroy Cuba, their revolutionary advance-guard.

It points out that the so-called economic integration which is trying to revive the Alliance for Progress, is attempting to carry out minimum reforms in order to maintain the conditions of imperialist exploitation with the aim of confusing the peoples and holding back the liberation movements in Latin America.

The OSPAAAL denounces the bribery and corruption carried out by the CIA and its affiliates among the students', worker' and peasants' organizations, at the same time that it penetrates the so-called national armies to foster imperialist interests and promote coups d'état.

ANSWER TO AGRESSION

The liberation movement in Latin America is striking one blow after another against imperialism. In Colombia, says the document, the National Liberation Army (ELN), together with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), are taking the offensive in the struggle; in Guatemala, the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) are unmasking the pro-imperialist and militarist nature of the Mendez Montenegro government; in Venezuela, armed struggle has been chosen as the only way to free the country and overthrow puppet Raul Leoni.

In the rest of the continent, states the document, the struggle of the peoples against the oligarchies and the military dictatorships under the control of Yankee imperialism is gaining in strength.

FIGHTING UNITY

The document points out that since the triumph of the Cuban Revolution, a weakening of Yankee imperialism has been observed. At the crucial present moment, when U.S. imperialism is intensifying its world-wide counterrevolutionary policies and its aggressions in the face of the mounting struggle carried on by the vanguards, the Latin American peoples require the greatest possible militant solidarity and the greatest possible sense of fighting unity.

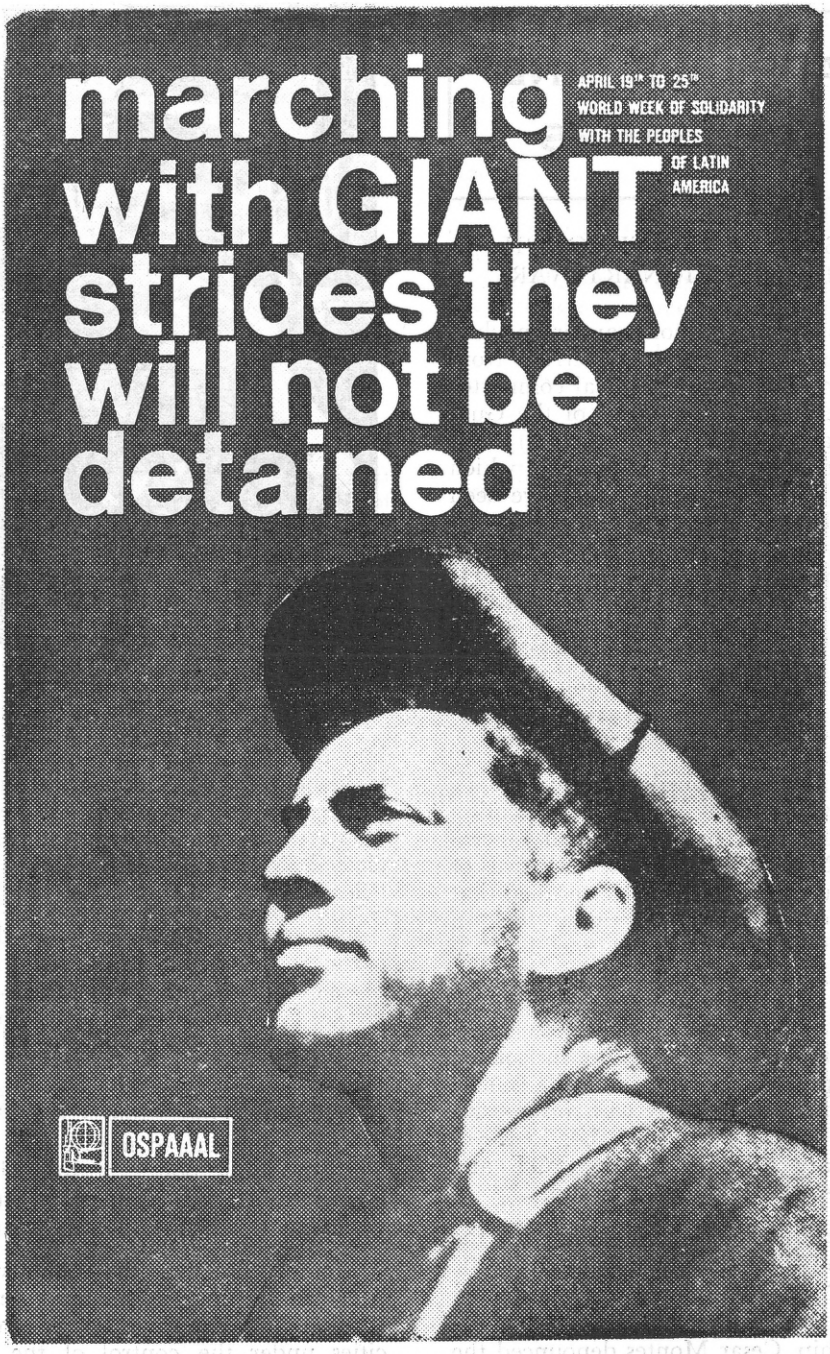
OLAS, SYMBOL OF SOLIDARITY

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL greets the Organization For Latin American Solidarity (OLAS), which groups the revolutionary movements in their struggle for liberation on a continental scale, and its convocation of the Latin American Solidarity Conference to be held in Havana from July 28 to August 5.

The OSPAAAL secretariat calls upon the member organizations and the national committees and upon the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the peoples of the world in general to back Solidarity Week (April 19 to 25) with the Latin American people, dedicated to all the peoples of that continent and especially to the men and women who have taken up arms in their struggle.

The document also calls upon the peoples to unmask the imperialist aims of the Punta del Este presidents' meeting; to denounce reformist and "representative-democratic" maneuvers and to condemn the crimes committed by the mercenary armies in Latin America.

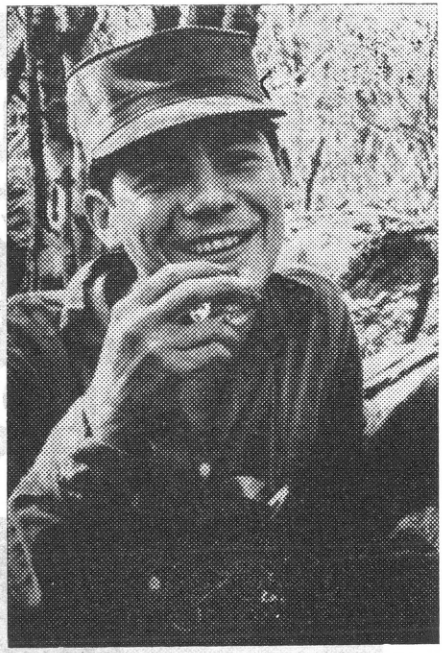
The secretariat sends greetings and support to the guerrillas fighting in Guatemala, Venezuela and Colombia, as well as to all the revolutionary fighters in Latin American.


marching with GIANT strides they will not be detained
APRIL 19th TO 25th
WORLD WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA
OSPAAAL

APPEALS AND MESSAGES

SOLIDARITY THROUGH REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Cesar Montes, commander in chief of the "Edgar Ibarra" guerrilla front and member of the political committee of the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Workers' Party (PGT), sent a statement to Radio Habana in which he tells of the struggles that have been waged in his country beginning in 1954 and which culminated in the formation of the "Edgar Ibarra" front. He denounced the pro-imperialist government of Mendez Montenegro and expresses fighting solidarity with the peoples' struggles for national liberation, with Viet Nam and with the Cuban Revolution.



Montes mentioned imperialist attempts to crush the 1954 revolution through the so-called National Liberation Movement and the betrayal of the Guatemalan army. He recalled that in 1962 revolutionary activities took on strength when the people stood up to the Idigoras government. Those spontaneous actions against the electoral fraud gave rise to the armed struggle. The latter at first consisted in isolated attempts to establish guerrilla nuclei and later led to unity with progressive forces such as the "November 13 Revolutionary Movement", the PGT and the "April 12" student group.

The further consolidation of the "Edgar Ibarra" front, organized by the late Major Turcios Lima, promoted the defeat of the Peralta Azurdia dictatorship. Cesar Montes denounced the imperialist attempt to decapitate the movement by kidnapping 28 leaders, and placed the blame upon Peralta, who acted in order to leave the recently elected Mendez Montenegro with "clean hands".

The statement denounces the democratic and reformist appearance of the present Guatemalan government, which has set loose the worst wave of violence known in the country's history.

New terrorist organizations such as the "White Hand", the "CRAG" and "NOA", continue to murder peasants. The unceasing power of the military is maintained by Mendez, whose government favors the military castes.

Montes disclosed the military aid provided by imperialism and the unification of repressive bodies in the cities under the control of the CIA

and the Agency for International Development (AID), a U.S. State Department agency, and the intervention of more than one thousand "green berets" in the anti-guerrilla struggle, with experience garnered in the Philippines, Viet Nam, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, etc.

Intervention takes place through different apparatuses such as the Interamerican Peace Force and the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA). "The result of all this", asserted the guerrilla leader, "is a repression which outdoes the most violent we have known in all our history". He mentioned the names of patriots who have fallen victim to the brutal repression: Pineda Longo, the Soli Baldona brothers and Jorge Macias, and the jailing of Captain Rolando Herrera, "El Chino".

Police persecution affects all the country's progressive elements, the university and the rector's home; the penal code is being modified to increase its inquisitorial aspects, while Congreess refuses to investigate the government's crimes.

The document expresses that these facts unmask the Mendez government and "confirms that the only road to revolution for our country is similar to that being waged by other peoples of the world where imperialism maintains its interests by force".

Montes stressed that solidarity must come about through revolutionary war, through the close union and collaboration with the peoples struggling against the common enemy: Yankee imperialism.

Finally, Major Cesar Montes sent greetings to the fighting leaders Douglas Bravo and Manuel Marulanda, to "Viet Nam, which is showing that it is possible to defeat imperialism" and to the Cuban Revolution, which shows that the way to socialism is open for all Latin American countries.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

LATIN AMERICA

The liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples was greatly intensified during the days in which the heads of states south of the Rio Grande met with Johnson at Punta del Este, Uruguay.

PERU

A powerful bomb was thrown at the residence of the First Secretary of the U.S. Embassy. The capital of the country and other important cities was flooded with handbills denouncing the unpopular nature of the so-called Punta del Este Conference.

At the same time, more than 400 political prisoners in the "El Sepo" penitentiary in the mountains of the Loreto Department, went on strike in protest against ill-treatment.

ARGENTINA

A bomb exploded near the monument to General Jose de San Martin, the spot chosen by dictator Ongania to hold a meeting. Shortly after, a group from a passing car hurled bottles filled with inflammable liquid against the speaker's platform. Ongania failed to show up, alleging that atmospheric conditions were bad.

COLOMBIA

The Colombian guerrillas continue to carry out bold actions against government troops. In Las Coloradas, near the city of Cartago, the guerrilla units broke through a siege staged by more than 400 soldiers. The encounter lasted 20 hours. Eight soldiers were killed in the action, including one commissioned and three non-commissioned officers. A large number of soldiers were wounded. The government troops were forced to ask for the support of planes and trained dogs. In Cumbarco, five government soldiers were killed in another encounter.

Later the government ordered an intense persecution of popular and labor leaders in an attempt to establish a reign of terror.

However, the guerrillas did not fold their arms. A few days later, they clashed with government troops in the vicinity of the city of Viterbo, in Caldas, seizing many weapons and other equipment.

BOLIVIA

The outbreak of guerrilla activities in this South American country seriously alarmed the gorilla regimes in

the area, principally in the neighboring countries of Argentina and Brazil.

In their first operation, which took place in the town of Lagunillitas, the Bolivian guerrillas captured an army patrol under the command of Lieutenant Mario Plasa; but they were later released after the guerrillas had seized all their weapons.

Yankee advisors took part in the clashes at Teraboi. In Camiri, the Bolivian airforce has been constantly bombing the regions believed to be in the hands of the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, another encounter took place between government troops and the guerrillas at El Meson, a town near Lagunillas, the scene of previous clashes between the guerrillas and the army.

Nine government soldiers were killed in another encounter at Nancahuazu, in the Ipiripi district. The casualties included Lieutenants Ayala and Saavedra, and the non-commissioned officer Cornejo. Dispatches from the town of San Joaquin, 300 kilometers from Trinidad, department of Beni, report another guerrilla action, in which two soldiers were killed.

The government of dictator Rene Barrientos has decreed the mobilizations of reservists while the army has taken control of the areas where the guerrillas operate. Dispatches from the city of Sucre reported the presence of guerrillas some 20 kilometers from the town.

GUADELOUPE

The colonial government has had to reinforce the garrison on this and adjacent islands, as a result of the popular movement against racist depredations. The police attacked the demonstrators. The people responded to police aggression by burning down several stores owned by wealthy merchants, and attacking a government armory. More than 40 persons were injured in the street clshes.

URUGUAY

The homeland of Artigas has been the scene of enraged popular protests against Yankee imperialism. Chosen as the site of the OAS Conference, Uruguay has been shaken from one end to the other and the people have expressed to the world the firm determination of Latin Americans to fight for complete national independence.

The university and secondary school students, the workers in Montevideo, and the people in general, protested against the presence of Johnson and the Latin American gorillas in many different ways:

A U.S. flag was burned at the "Bauza" lyceum. Several students were arrested. Thousands of demonstrators marched on the streets of the capital on several occasions. During one of these demonstrations, the glass windows of the offices of Pan American Airways, and General Electric, two Yankee enterprises, were destroyed. On another occasion, the U.S. and Brazilian embassies were attacked.

A column of young people carried out a "Dignity March", from the capital to the city of Punta del Este, site of the presidential meeting, but the police intercepted the marchers eight kilometers from their goal.

Students intensified their demonstrations on the arrival of the Yankee head-of-state. The police attacked the students concentrated in the vicinity of the University, and later surrounded the University itself. More than 20 youths were wounded in these clashes with the police, and several dozens were arrested.

The streets of Montevideo were turned into huge murals. Slogans denouncing the imperialist schemes occupied the choicest public spots of the capital.

BRAZIL

Shortly after guerrilla activities in the Sierra de Caparao mountains were made known, the government decreed the mobilization of the armed forces in that area and ordered the airforce to bomb vast regions. More than 40 youths in the town of Manhuacu were arrested and accused of belonging to the guerrillas.

GUATEMALA

The Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) carried out several personal attacks on government officials. In Rio Hondo, department of Zacapa, the FAR executed Francisco Franco Paz, military commissioner of the district. In the capital, the brother of the chief of the Secret Police was shot and wounded from a passing car.

Simultaneously, two bombs exploded in and seriously demaged the Argentine embassy and the Bolivian consulate.

CHILE

On the occasion of Raul Leoni's visit to Chile, students organized several protest demonstrations. The Venezuelan president was received with a shower of rotten eggs and tomatos. Four students were arrested by the police. The United Workers' Central declared Leoni *persona non grata*. The demonstrators stoned the offices of the reactionary newspaper *El Mercurio* and several buses.

AFRICA

SOMALIA

A general strike against the referendum organized by the French colonial authorities was held in this African territory. One person was killed and several wounded in street demonstrations. The governor established a curfew in Djibouti and threatened to punish the striking workers. The Republic of Somalia closed its borders with occupied Somalia in order to prevent the massive expulsion of citizens from that area.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

A government conference of five African countries: Algeria, Tanzania, Mauritania, Guinea and the UAR, held in Cairo, adopted a resolution in favor of armed struggle to achieve the liberation of the people of Zimwawe (Rhodesia). At the same time, the progressive parties on the continent held meetings in the capital of the United Arab Republic. Talks also continued in Algiers.

ASIA

VIET NAM

The Vietnamese people's struggle against the Yankee aggressor grows by the day. In spite of the escalation of the war and the superiority in war equipment, the U.S. armies are unable to subdue this heroic Southeast Asian country. Here is a summary of the activities of the South Vietnamese guerrillas and the DRV's anti-aircraft defense.

Guerrillas of the National Liberation Front sank eight barges transporting puppet troops to the Ben Tre district. The Saigon troops had been sent to support the landing of Yankee soldiers in that province. The guerrilla attack prevented the landing operation. In Saigon, a bomb exploded in a brothel killing five marines and two puppet soldiers.

Fourteen marines were killed in an ambush near Chu Lai base. Near Plei Me, the guerrillas attacked a "Green Berets" camp. Three Yankee buses were destroyed in an action in the vicinity of Saigon. Four Cao Ky soldiers were killed and nine wounded in the attack.

The explosion of a mine at Da Nang killed 14 marines. Three days before, eight helicopters, transporting U.S. soldiers, were destroyed over the Mekong River Delta. According to the U.S. high command, two pilots were killed and 13 wounded.

The occupation troops in the South Vietnamese capital dread the commando attacks. Grenades planted in strategic places exploded and wounded five agents of the puppet regime. The explosion of another grenade wounded a Yankee army officer while he was walking near an athletic field.

A guerrilla attack on a U.S. command near the demilitarized zone, caused the death of a marine infantry officer and 14 soldiers. The number of wounded reached 34.

In Tay Ninh, guerrillas surrounded, first, a detachment of 34 marines and, later, the reinforcements rushed to their support. In the ensuing battle, the invaders were wiped out.

An important attack was carried out on the provincial capital of Quang Tri, located 20 kilometers from the demilitarized zone. In this action, 38 Yankees were killed and numerous wounded. The puppet troops suffered 300 casualties. The buildings sheltering the marines were destroyed by artillery fire. A large number of military transports and other installations were damaged or completely destroyed.

In Bien Hoa, the guerrillas attacked the camp of the XI Company of the U.S. Armored Regiment. The U.S. command admitted that they were taken by surprise, and had suffered heavy casualties. In Lonh Tho, a training camp and an observation post near that city was shelled. In An Phu, 164 kilometers from Saigon, the guerrillas attacked the army garrison at Chan Soc. The police posts at Vin To and Cholon were destroyed in a commando attack.

Five troops transports were destroyed by mortar fire at the An Khe helicopter base. Eighteen North Americans were killed and 20 wounded. Twenty-eight marines were killed and 44 wounded in another encounter near that base. The guerrillas also attacked the base of the 25th U.S. Division, 30 kilometers from Saigon.

DRV

The coastal batteries of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam damaged several Yankee warships which were shelling fishing areas and hamlets near the coast. The cruiser *Turner Joy* was hit for the second time by the coastal defense of the DRV. The destroyer *Osbourne* was also damaged.

ADEN

The Front for the Liberation of Occupied Southern Yemen (FLOSY) called a general strike in protest against the presence of a United Nations Committee sent to that country to discuss with local "authorities" the future of the English colony. The strike gained such momentum that the United Nations envoys were forced to leave the country. The British colonial forces violently repressed popular demonstrations, injuring dozens of persons. The terror unleashed against the revolutionary leaders resulted in the death of two labor leaders and members of FLOSY, Abdul Razzaq El Taiz and Haider Shamseir. The funerals of these

two leaders were converted into powerful demonstrations against the colonialists. More than 12 persons lost their lives in the turbulent week.

SYRIA

Israeli attacks continue to cause the death of many Syrian citizens. The latest provocations were carried out under the pretext that Israeel has the "right" to cultivate the demilitarized zone. Seventy-two planes were used by Israel in one of these attacks. Meanwhile, tension continues to mount.

KOREA

The provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are increasing by the week.

The murder of five civilian policemen in the demilitarized zone under the control of the DPRK by Yankee soldiers, reveals once more the U.S. aggressions in this area of the Asiatic continent. But this crime was not enough. A few days later, they murdered four more citizens of the DPRK at the same place. The Armistice Control Commission confirmed the way in which the Korean citizens were murdered and the participation of the U.S. militarists and their South Korean puppets in the crime.

LAOS

Patriots inflicted more than 200 casualties on the enemy in San Neua, Xiong Kuang and Luang Prabang provinces.

NEWS OF THE OSPAAAL

OSPAAAL DELEGATION IN ALGERIA

Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of Asia, Africa and Latin America visiting Algeria and the Foreign Relations Department of the Algerian NLF Party and the Algerian Committee for Afroasian Solidarity.

The Algerian representatives were Mohamed Chebila, in charge of Foreign Relations for the NLF Party and member of the Central Direction; Hocine Sassi, Mohamed Oussaid, Mohamed Magroui, Abdelaziz Djebar, Party officials and Adaa Benghetat, Zmerline Ahmed and Abdelaziz Benmecheri, members of the Afroasian Committee.

The OSPAAAL delegation was made up of Ross Nasood, of Pakistan; Domingo Amuchastegui, of Cuba and Narciso Rabell, of Puerto Rico.

Mohamed Chebila, on behalf of Algeria, expressed the satisfaction of the Party and the national organizations in welcoming the OSPAAAL delegation and stressed the importance of the visit and the negotiations that will take place in relation to these meetings.

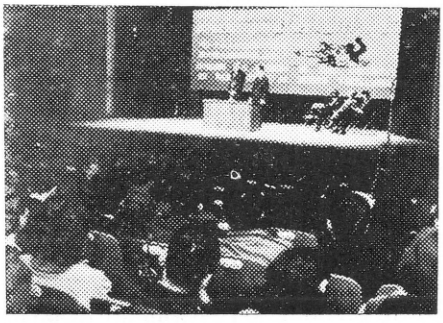
In a work session with the liberation movements accredited in the country, the representatives of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL reported on the work carried out by the Tricontinental Organization since its creation, as well as its immediate goals. The discussions were mainly focused on the militant, active struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism on the three continents and the support given by the OSPAAAL to the peoples struggling for their independence and national sovereignty.

The delegation offered a press conference with newsmen from the NLF official organ, *Révolucion Africaine*. Views were exchanged with the UGTA, General Union of Algerian Workers, on the role of the news bulletin workers' movement in the peoples' struggle.

The delegation was received by UGTA national secretary, Mouloud Oumeziane, who reaffirmed the support of the central labor organization and the Algerian workers in general for the aims and purposes of the Tricontinental Organization.

OSPAAAL DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW AND THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

An OSPAAAL delegation arrived in Moscow on April 2 and was received by the Soviet Committee for Afroasian



Solidarity, representatives of the diplomatic corps and students from the three continents who reside in the Soviet capital.

The delegation is made up of Carlos Lechuga, adjunct secretary general of the OSPAAAL; Abilio Duarte, representative of the Conference of Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies in the OSPAAAL secretariat and Kin Sang Joong, representative of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the secretariat.

Lechuga spoke briefly to the students, who carried tricontinental solidarity posters and cheered the liberation struggle of the peoples. He said that the delegation is touring the Asian countries while another OSPAAAL delegation was doing the same throughout Africa and the Near East.

MEETING WITH THE SOVIET COMMITTEE

The first official meeting between the OSPAAAL delegation and the Soviet Afroasian Solidarity Committee took place on April 5. The Soviet delegation was headed by Mirzo Tursun Zade, president of the organization. The OSPAAAL delegation visited the Asian, African and Latin American Institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Union of Soviet Journalists and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship with the Peoples. The OSPAAAL delegation stayed for two days in the historic city of Leningrad as guests of the Committee.

The delegation began its tour of Asia in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the freed territory of Laos. Later, it went to Cambodia, Japan, India and Pakistan.

On April 10, it left for the Dem. Rep. of Korea, and later will visit Mongolia.

FEAR FOR WOMEN'S LIVES

The Women's Organization of Angola (O.M.A.) denounced before world public opinion and the international women's organizations the arrest and torture of 5 officers of the O.M.A. on March 7 of this year. The O.M.A. leaders are Irene Cohen, Lucrecia Paim, Teresa Alfonso, Deolinda Rodriguez, Engracia do Santos, all valient daughters of Angola, who were arrested in Kamuna, in territory of the Congo-Kinshassa, by elements of the so-called Revolutionary Government in Exile (GRAE).

The O.M.A. denunciation, signed in Brazzaville, stated that the leaders were returning from a mission among the organization's sections in the interior of the country.

NGUYEN HUU THO GREETS OSMANY CIENFUEGOS, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OSPAAAL

The president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam, Dr. Nguyen Huu Tho, sent a message to Osmany Cienfuegos, secretary gener-

al of the OOSPAAAL, expressing his thanks for the warm congratulations received on the occasion of the Sixth Anniversary of the founding of the NLF.The message of thanks was made extensive to the fighters of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The letter indicated that the fighting solidarity of the peoples of the three continents is a valuable incentive for South Viet Nam. The people of South Viet Nam are more determined to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressor, our common enemy, in order to carry out their tasks for their country and their international obligation with the peoples struggling for freedom, peace and social progress.

DELEGATION OF THE OSPAAAL RETURNS

The delegation of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, headed by Under-Secretary General, Carlos Lechuga, returned to Havana on April 26th after having visited Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, Pakistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Japan. The delegation of the OSPAAAL strengthened the contacts with the respective national committees of the countries visited.

The Delegation was composed of Abilio Duarte of the Portuguese Colonies; Eduardo Delgado of Cuba; Ke San Jun and Pai Hai Ching of Korea. The delegates were met at the Jose Marti Airport by Under-Secretary General, Joaquin Mas, and the members of the Executive Secretariat of the Tricontinental.

TO CREATE TWO, THREE... VIET NAMS

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL published a transcendental message to the peoples of the world

from the heroic and legendary combatant, Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

The document from Major Che Guevara, sent to the peoples of the world through the "Tricontinental Review" was published in a special edition and released at a press conference by Osmany Cienfuegos, Secretary General of the OSPAAAL.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL will begin to publish the "Tricontinental Review" in June and has asked for the collaboration of the

most outstanding revolutionary leaders of the world. Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara is among the first collaborators.

Major Guevara issued a vigorous call to the peoples of the world. "To create two, three, many Viet Nams is the slogan".

Major Che Guevara touched on the most important problems for the revolutionary movement in today's world; he made an energetic denunciation of the policy adopted by Yankee imperialism in sending U.S. soldiers to suppress the revolutionary and national liberation movements in any part of the world where they arise and pointed out: "The United States has nearly reached the climax of its political and economic domination; it could hardly advance much; any change in the situation could bring about a setback".

"Our every action —he wrote— is a battle cry against imperialism, and a call for the peoples' unity against the great enemy of mankind: the United States of America."

GUERRILLA STRUGGLE INTENSIFIES IN VENEZUELA

The revolutionary armed struggle in Venezuela continues to win important victories. The "Ezequiel Zamora" guerrilla front —located in the El Bachiller region— in the state of Miranda, the "José Leonardo Chirinos" guerrilla front —located in the region of Falcon— and the "Simon Bolivar" guerrilla front —located in the region of Lara have carried out actions which have battered at the reactionary army, have led to the seizing of weapons from the enemy and have deepened the political crisis present in that country.

These guerilla operations form an important part of the recuperative process that the revolutionary movement has been going through since October of last year. The politico-military activity deployed against the Leoni-Barrios-Ramón Florencio Gómez regime, against the rightist positions of the leaders of the so-called democratic peace policy, have opened up a new perspective for the people in their struggle for national liberation.

The appearance has been reported of a new guerrilla front named after the great Venezuelan figure "Antonio Jose de Sucre", a guerrilla front belonging to the Revolutionary Leftist Movement (MIR). This new front has begun to operate in the mountainous area of Turimiquire, a region made up of the states of Anzoategui, Monagas and Sucre in the eastern part of the country. The region in which this force is operating has a particular political, economic and social importance. It as a zone with a dense concentration of urban and rural

population with a radical base where the mining and oil companies have large installations and the revolutionary organizations have a long history of struggle.

Their operational activity is related to their plans for self-development and to the need for dispersing the forces of the enemy now mainly concentrated around the regions of Falcon, Lara and El Bachiller.

The repercussion this new front has caused, given the situation existing in the country, has been very important. Large units of the reactionary army have been deployed toward the east, the highways that join that region with the center of the country are dotted with security posts, the repression against the rural zones has intensified and the political tensión in which Venezuela is living, due to the suspension of guaranties, has increased.

Among the operations carried out in this last month in Venezuela are:

Revolutionary commandos planted three bombs in the Calabozo airport, Guarico province, 270 kilometers from Caracas. The explosion destroyed a small plane and the airport's gasoline tanks.

Two actions were carried out by the guerrillas of the "Jose Leonardo Chirinos" Front, in Falcon province. In Miranda province, the guerrillas seized the town of El Guapo, 100 kilometers from Caracas.

Coinciding with these guerrilla actions, the Leoni Government murdered two young men in the town of Agua Fria, in Portuguesa province, 500 kilometers from the Venezuelan capital. The police authorities alleged that the two young men were cooperating with the guerrillas.

On the eve of the summit meeting at Punta del Este, the guerrillas intensified their activities in several Venezuelan provinces. In Miranda province, they attacked the towns of Santa Teresa and Santa Lucia, located some 70 kilometers from Caracas. Simultaneously, a revolutionary commando group destroyed two helicopters of the U.S. military mission. In Monagas province, the guerrillas seized the town of San Francisco, inflicting two casualties on the army. Two encounters took place near Caracas, the guerrillas capturing several weapons.

TRICONTINENTAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

OSPAAAL, P.O. Box 4,224
Cable OSPAAAL, HAVANA, CUBA

Year II Num. 15 June, 1967